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GDR, CSSR, POLISH PAPERS COMMENT ON MBFR TALKS

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

AU191525 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 84 p 6

[Jochen Reinert article]

[Text] Today, Friday, the negotiations on a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will be continued in the Redoutensaal of the Hofburg Palace. Altogether, 19 Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries participate in the talks that were begun as long ago as 1973. The GDR is among the 11 direct participants, and among those whose territory is part of the planned reduction area in the center of our continent.

In view of the further aggravation of the situation brought about by the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, the socialist countries see the necessity of utilizing all the more now any possibility of reducing the danger of war and checking the intensive armament. The Vienna negotiations -- provided that they are finally conducted in a serious mananer by the NATO states -- can make an essential contribution to lessening military confrontation in Europe and achieving greater stability and predicatability in relations among states. The reduction of military potentials is of particular importance in the center of our continent, because there, at the borderline between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, more armed forces are stationed, and more armaments of all kinds are stockpiled than in any other part of the world.

In 1983 the Warsaw pact states undertook new, enormous efforts to overcome the deadlock in the Vienna talks. In the Prague Political Declaration -- the long-term program of socialist peace policy -- they resolutely spoke out in favor of progress. Proceeding from this, the Warsaw Pact states submitted an initiative which has received great international attention due to its new approach to the solution of the problems. This concept has lost nothing in topicality. It makes possible both initial practical steps and comprehensive agreements on a troop reduction in central Europe.

Thus, it would doubtless be a convincing symbol of good will if -- as proposed by the socialist states -- the troop reduction in central Europe were to be practically started with the withdrawal of a first contingent of armed forces and armaments of the United States and the USSR on the basis of mutual example. As is known, the Soviet Union already demonstrated in 1979-80 with the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR, how a process of true reduction could be initiated. Unfortunately, this advance concession of the USSR was not properly followed by the United States which, on the contrary, even increased its troops.

In any case, such a mutual example would provide important stimuli and experience for agreement on further significant troop reductions with the participation of all partners in the negotiations that have armed forces in central Europe. In June of 1983 a detailed draft agreement of the socialist states for such a second step was submitted, which settles all questions concerning a troop reduction in a realistic and mutually acceptable way.

However, these reasonable proposals were not met with the necessary response from the United States and the other NATO states in 1983. They were obviously only occupied with the development of their nuclear first-strike weapons and other armament projects, above all in that area which is envisioned as a reduction area in the Vienna negotiations.

This has dangerously aggravated the situation in Europe and beyond.

In the meantime, various Western politicians have declared that they will answer the proposals of the socialist states and get the Vienna talks going. But words alone are not enough. the proof that after the conclusion of the last round the NATO states have arrived at new insights must be provided by deeds, by a realistic approach. A clear change in the Western attitude is necessary, if the Vienna negotiations are to finally meet their assignment for the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The GDR attitude is clear and unambiguous. It favors -- as Erich Honecker stressed at the seventh SED Central Committee meeting -- utilizing all negotiation possibilities to stop the arms race and pass on to disarmament in order to reduce the military confrontation on our continent and make the relations between the states predictable again from a political point of view. Everything must be done to prevent new armament rounds through mutually acceptable agreements in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. "In this spirit," Erich Honecker stated in a talk with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, "we welcome the recent agreement to continue the Vienna talks on troop reductions on 16 March 1984. After all, mankind's existence is at stake."

Just as great segments of the public in Western Europe and the United States, the USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries are expecting that after over 10 years the Vienna negotiations will finally lead to first results. The constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states are on the table.

RUDE PRAVO

AU191232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Political Will Is What Matters"]

[Text] Europe is the most sensitive, downright neuralgic point in present international relations. It is here that the two strongest military-political alliances are confronting each other; it is here that the largest military forces in the world are concentrated. Already twice in the course of this century the European Continent has been ravaged by destructive world wars, and there is no doubt that any further military clash would have yet far more tragic consequences for the nations of Europe.

The heart of Europe is at the same time the point of contact between the borders of socialism and capitalism; it is the area where the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are each other's direct neighbors. It is here that an unrestrained growth of armed forces and armament of all types threatens to grow into a confrontation for which the whole human race would have to pay dearly. That is why, in a situation of growing international tension, the problem of reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe is more pressing than ever before.

Since 1973 this problem has been dealt with by the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The talks have 11 direct participants -- the CSSR, GDR, Polish People's Republic, and USSR on the one hand and Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the FRG, the United States, and Great Britain on the other. Moreover, seven [as published] more countries are taking part in the talks indirectly -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Romania, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Greece, and Turkey.

The Vienna talks have been the longest-lasting disarmament negotiations since World War II! However, the delegations of the participating countries have not yet worked out any concrete result that would be manifested in a reduced threat of military confrontation in the heart of Europe.

It cannot be said that the time spent negotiating has been completely in vain. An agreement has been reached on some general forms concerning potential future reductions of armed forces and arms. Both sides agree to the stipulation of equal ceilings for the levels of Warsaw Pact and NATO troops in central Europe. Yet this is too meager a result, all the more so since during the Vienna talks the tension in central Europe has not only not been reduced but, on the contrary, keeps growing, owing to the implementation of the aggressive plans of the United States and its NATO allies.

The socialist states participating in the Vienna talks have submitted in the course of the preceding 31 rounds more than 20 comprehensive and partial proposals aimed at drawing closer the positions of the two sides in the interest of concluding an agreement. Some 4 years ago the Soviet Union, in a good-will gesture, unilaterally withdrew from the territory of the GDR 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks, and other combat technology. From the very beginning of the talks, the Warsaw Pact member-states have been trying to push through the principle of refraining from any increases in the number of troops and armament in central Europe while the talks are underway. The NATO states not only failed to respond to these initiatives but, between 1976 and 1982, the United States alone increased the number of its troops in the FRG by 43,000.

Instead of seeking roads leading to compromise and agreement, the NATO states have so far insisted on the absurd principle of an asymmetrical reduction of armed forces in central Eugope. According to this principle, the Warsaw Pact states should reduce the level of their armed forces in central Europe by three times as many soldiers as the NATO states. Western participants in the talks claim that, supposedly, the Warsaw Pact has more soldiers in central Europe than NATO, and they try to cast doubt on the authentic figures that have been submitted -- 979,000 men on the side of the Warsaw Pact and 991,000 men on the side of NATO. The United States and its allies have made this issue a pretext for turning down virtually all previous initiatives of the Warsaw Pact.

At the beginning of last year an urgent appeal was addressed by the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee to the Western participants in the Vienna talks, calling for leading these talks out of the cul-de-sac and for their successful conclusion within a year or two, in view of the aggravating international situation. Immediately thereafter, in February 1983, the appeal was converted into a concrete set of proposals, which were presented in Vienna by the Soviet representative in the name of the Warsaw Pact states.

The new approach consisted in the proposal to circumvent the so-called data barrier, artificially erected by the West, by tackling the main problem -- the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe -- regardless of disputes about how many soldiers each side has. The socialist countries submitted a three-stage plan, the ultimate outcome of which would be a real reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe to 900,000 men on each side, 200,000 of them air force members. In the process, each side would itself determine the reduction volumes necessary for attaining this previously agreed ceiling of armed forces.

On 23 June 1983 the Czechoslovak representative submitted in the name of the Warsaw Pact states the concrete draft of an agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armament as well as associated measures in central Europe.

This fundamental draft agreement submitted by the Warsaw Pact encompassed and further developed all the positive things that were achieved in the 10 years of the talks' duration and took into consideration number of counterproposals made previously by the NATO states. In the course of the 31st round of the talks, the socialist countries explained in great detail in their answers to 46 NATO questions their position on all problems, including control and verification. They demonstrated that the submitted draft agreement ensures effective control over the process of reducing armed forces and arms, an issue that the United States and its allies have been traditionally misusing to block various disarmament talks.

In spite of this, the delegations of NATO states have entrenched themselves in their previous unconstructive and unrealistic positions. They continued to divert the debate into polemics about the data issue. Instead of focusing on the material question of reducing armed forces and arms, they constantly strove to lead the talks astray into a cul-de-sac. The reason was obvious. In the year of the planned deployment of first-strike American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the United States was not interested in concrete results of talks about reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Even American military officials themselves admit that the implementation of the planned deployment of new missiles in Western Europe will necessitate the transfer of at least 20,000 additional American soldiers for servicing them. As an official of the U.S. Department of Defense declared last week, the Pentagon intends to increase further the number of its soldiers in Europe. Reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe simply does not fit into the present aggressive American military doctrine. That is why after almost 11 years, the Vienna talks have reached a critical stage.

The 32d round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe opens in Vienna today. It opens in a situation in which the first American intermediate-range nuclear missiles have already been deployed in the immediate vicinity of our borders. It opens in a situation in which, through the fault of the militaristic policy of the United States, the general international atmosphere has even deteriorated and the East-West dialogue has to a significant degree been paralyzed. But it also opens in a situation in which the peace and antiwar movement all over the world and in Europe in particular is mobilizing its forces for the struggle to dismatle the new American missiles in Western Europe and ship them back overseas, against the aggressive designs of imperialism, against new rounds of the nuclear arms race, for concrete disarmament measures, and for easing international tension. The peace movement has reached an unprecedented upsurge and significance and, metaphorically speaking, is urgently pounding on the door of the Vienna talks.

Czechoslovakia, a country located in the heart of Europe, is entering the new round of the Vienna talks with the will to do everything it can to reach an agreement leading to a real and rapid reduction of armed forces in central Europe, lessening the danger of a military confrontation in the area from which two world war conflagrations have already flared up, and strengthening peace and security not only in the center of the continent but all over the world.

It would be highly desirable if the Western partners finally approached the Vienna talks seriously and with the will to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement, with the will to imbue Europe with the feeling of peace guarantees.

TRYBUNA LUDU

AU191458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 84 p 7

[J. Moszczenski commentary: "A Return to Vienna"]

[Text] At the beginning of the year, Polish representatives, acting on behalf of the states of the Warsaw Pact, and representatives of Belgium, acting on behalf of NATO countries, agreed on the organizational problems that had to be discussed and fixed the date for resuming the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe.

These talks are to start on 16 March and will be the 32d round of talks held in Vienna within 11 years. Recently, the prolonged break "for consideration" lasted 3 months, and the delegations from the 19 countries that take part in the negotiations (constituting seven Warsaw Pact member-states and 12 NATO countries) have already met for more than 360 plenary sessions.

European opinion, as well as that of Poland, is fully justified in critically assessing the results of these negotiations. NATO's obstructive tactics and the clear lack of political desire for an accord from the West has resulted in the fact that these negotiations have for a long time been completely unproductive and caught in a standstill.

Why is this so?

Even in the course of the preparations for the Vienna talks it was agreed that the future accord will be based on the principle that the security of both sides will not be reduced, while at the same time, the existing balance of forces in Europe will be maintained. On the basis of this principle, the socialist countries presented over 20 definite reduction proposals since 1973. However, the West did not approach these initiatives constructively. All that was agreed on was a maximum postreduction level for Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces in central Europe on the basis of the data both sides exchanged about the state of their armed forces on 1 August 1980. The maximum agreed on was 900,000 soldiers for each side. From this moment on, the representatives of the West, using as a pretext the alleged imbalance of the Warsaw Pact's military potential compared to that of NATO, have been demanding a disproportionate reduction. In accordance with the Western idea, the Warsaw Pact would have to reduce its forces in central Europe by 260,000 soldiers and NATO by only 60,000. NATO's demands do not take into consideration the principle of the equal and undiminished security of both sides.

What is more, the accord plan that was proposed by NATO omits arms reduction -- such an important part of the mutually decided mandate for the negotiations. The proposals that were presented by socialist countries last year were worked out in such a way as to avoid eternal discussion of numerical data as well as to reach agreement on a maximum level in the space of 3 years of negotiations. These proposals also anticipate far-reaching and efficient verification measures to meet NATO demands.

Unfortunately, our countries' realistic proposals, which were also simple to implement, were not met with any realistic attitudes from NATO countries. Instead, the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles was started in Western Europe, a deployment that was calculated to bring a change that would be to NATO's advantage in the existing Euro-strategic balance of forces. The course that Washington was taking toward confrontation and achieving military supremacy on the European and global scale also caused a break in, or rather the suspension of, the Soviet-American strategic dialogue in Geneva. East-West relations then reached their worst level since the end of World War II. This cannot have anything but a negative influence on all negotiations concerning security and disarmament issues.

To what degree will this situation also affect the 32d round of the Vienna negotiations?

Many commentators in the East and West are now asking themselves this question. In the West, the scale of appraisals extends from extreme pessimism (for example -- these negotiations are very slowly going nowhere) to speculation that the United States and NATO will finally abandon the continuation of the dispute about numerical data, a dispute that has led the negotiations to an impasse. Let us recall, that the NATO side has still not assumed an objective attitude toward the realistic and constructive document that was presented by the Warsaw Pact states on 23 June 1983.

In view of current world tension, realism is the dominant feature of the assessments made in our countries of the chances of the current round of Vienna talks.

MTI COMMENTARY ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE PROPOSALS

LD191809 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI) -- From our commentator, Sandor Pirityi:

A surprising development of the conference is that greater attention is being paid to questions of security than of confidence, whereas observers in Madrid considered that the Stockholm conference would seek agreement on reducing the size of military manoeuvres until 1986.

When Western powers came up with the proposal that all military moves from the Atlantic to the Urals should be verifiable, they apparently disregarded the facts that given the tension in the wake of the deployment of NATO missiles in Western Europe, the socialist countries are not in the position to make their defence verifiable, and the verification of defence in Europe but not in the United States would lead to an asymmetry violating the principle of equal security.

The socialist countries, therefore, proposed that the military confidence-building measures should be incorporated into security-building measures, and to reduce the danger that military moves be misinterpreted, all the 35 signatories to the Helsinki Final Act should renounce the use of military force or threat of it. Moreover, the four nuclear powers directly involved in Europe should state they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

By incorporating the proposed measures of a military-technical nature into comprehensive moral-ethical commitments, the socialist countries added a new demension.

NATO is now at the crossroads -- it has to agree to renounce the use of force, with a consequent halt to the military buildup, or turn down the proposal, which will mean that its dialogue about peace and negotiations was not serious.

Over the last two months Western diplomats have attempted to separate military confidence building from security building, as the latter is an inalienable right of European countries.

The principle that confidence-building measures must not harm the security of any country was formulated in Madrid, and the example of the Geneva talks could have convinced the United States that its attempts to gain military supremacy are detrimental both to a chance of agreement and continuation of the talks.

The West refused to accept the proposal of the socialist countries which do not wish for a monopoly on proposals, but also welcome them. There is, however, one point on which there can be no compromise -- guarantees must be found to exclude the possibility of any kind of war in Europe, accidental or planned, and especially nuclear.

EAST BERLIN: CDE, MBFR TALKS NOT POINTLESS

DW200809 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From Albert Reiss' weekly international review]

[Text] To begin with, I would like to comment on two conferences. Last week, the first phase of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building and disarmament ended. In Vienna, the 32d round of negotiations on the reduction of forces and armaments resumed its work. When we consider the topics discussed and the fact that both rounds of talks represent certain tendencies in the current international situation, the question arises as to how things will proceed in Stockholm and Vienna.

Basically, it cannot be taken for granted -- as some people are trying to suggest -- that such conferences will take place at all. After all, many things have happened recently, and it naturally cannot be ignored at the talks that in November the United States and NATO began deploying the first of 572 additional U.S. intermediate-range missiles as envisaged by NATO's decision on missiles in West Europe. In other words, those who pretend that nothing has happened are not promoting the dialogue and are not contributing to progress in a situation which has become more complicated and more dangerous.

We should not conclude from this that such negotiations have become pointless. On the contrary, they should be viewed as part of the attempt to limit the harm done as a result of the beginning of deployment. This means a lot when you consider the present situation. At the same time, however, it is not enough. Dear listeners, I think that an attitude based on reciprocity is now extremely important -- in other words, recognition of the fact that not just one's own side, but also the other side can claim that its security interests must be considered.

We have always maintained such an attitude. For instances, it is known that in their innumerable proposals to the United States or NATO, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have never asked for anything that they themselves would not have been willing to do.

However, during the first phase of the Stockholm conference that ended on Friday, the United States and NATO did not show the attitude of give and take that is a prerequisite for positive results, no matter in what field. They only showed the desire to take.

The point at issue is military transparency, as the West calls it. I do not want to dwell on the fact that we are under the impression that NATO means in particular the Warsaw Pact's military transparency; I note that only in passing. The problem is as follows: Nobody denies that it is useful for both sides to announce military maneuvers and troop movements and to send observers, and nobody denies the fact that everything that has been or will be agreed on in the military field must, of course, be verifiable. However, during the first phase of Stockholm it was quite obvious that the United States and NATO wanted an agreement on a verification mechanism even prior to the creation of the political preconditions for what is to be verified. To state the point more simply, they want control posts set up in the Warsaw Pact area.

Now, how are we to determine what is part of the political preconditions and what really tends to create confidence if we are agreed that confidence is not created by talking about it, but through steps that eliminate distrust?

How are we to assess the fact that the West has shelved our proposal on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force, or the fact that the demand that the United States finally renounce the first use of nuclear weapons -- as the USSR did long ago -- has been rejected as irrelevant?

Of course, Stockholm is not Madrid and cannot be compared with it because the U.S. delegation is not showing the aggressive and arrogant behavior it showed in Madrid. This is certainly attributable to several factors, including the expedienceies of the U.S. election campaign and the feelings of insecurity and uneasiness of some NATO governments toward U.S. policy. Even though they support this policy, they want their own interests on the European Continent to be taken into greater consideration. However, the necessary changes in the Reagan administration's policy are not occurring.

Following talks between U.S. Ambassador Hartman and Foreign Minister Gromyko, TASS wrote early last week that it could not be concluded from Hartman's statements that the U.S. Administration had started to adopt a more realistic stance in the interests of strengthening peace. Judging the United States by its deeds, we still have the same objections and demands.

Regarding the Vienna talks, more can possibly be said about them at a later date. The first meeting was held on Friday. The other side has not responded to the constructive proposals from the socialist countries. The several months' recess for reflection has not been used by the West, or at least at this point it is not evident that it was used. However, as I said, the 35th round has just begun.

ALIA, OTHERS AT 7TH SHOCK BRIGADE GATHERING

AU191022 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 19 March 84

[Text] Tirana, March 19 (ATA) -- 40 years were completed since the day of the founding of the 7th Shock Brigade in Ylush, amidst hills and high mountains of Skrapar. The former partisans of this militant formation came here to celebrate this memorable event. The former cadres of this brigade, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Ramiz Alia, and the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Home Affairs Hekuran Isai, the former cadre of the brigade, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party Foto Cami, etc, came to attend the meeting organised on the occasion.

Comrades Ramiz Alia and Hekuran Isai laid a wreath on the lapidary erected to this event on behalf of the Central Committee of the party. Comrade Adil Carcani and the former cadre of this brigade Neshat Hysi laid a wreath on behalf of the former partisans. The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Skender Kuci. Amidst the indescribable joy of those present, Comrade Hekuran Isai read out the greeting the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former effective of the 7th Shock Brigade, on occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding. The greeting was received with powerful applauses and acclamations. Then on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Hekuran Isai greeted.

On decision of the party, 40 years ago, he stressed, the 7th Shock Brigade was founded here in Ylush. From Ylush of Skrapar, it took the first step and in over 3000 km it traversed while fighting, murdered [as received], wounded and captured, thousands of prisoners, and caused great material damage. In these fightings, where over 120 battles were waged, 252 martyrs, of the 7th Shock Brigade laid down their lives. The party, he said, has educated a generation loyal to socialism, the homeland. You have made a valuable contribution for 40 years. Socialist patriotism is the most powerful weapon, because it puts man on the first plane. Our people is one of the most vital people. They love their homeland, their nation, their party, their society, their leader too much.

After speaking of the achievements of our country in the construction of socialism over these 40 years of the people's power, as well as on some problems of the international situation, he said:

Our strength lies in our unity and the unity of the people round the party is the key to all our victories. The enemies of your people have always feared our unity, they have feared and will fear it. The results we have attained in implementing the line of the party in all directions, are the decisive factor to strengthen the unity.

On behalf of the former partisans, Comrade Foto Cami greeted.

The Brigade was lined up as on March 17, 1944. Side by side the former partisans, are the sons and daughters of the martyrs. The relay is carried further, the ranks are closed. It happens like this from year to year, from one jubilee anniversary to the other, always with the party in the van.

PASOK DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS STANISHEV

AU191745 Sofia BTA in English 1707 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement/PASOK/ led by Mr Jannis Madzuranis, [spelling as received] deputy in charge of the International Relations Committee with PASOK's executive bureau, was on a visit to Bulgaria, March 15 through 19, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. During the talks which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding, information and views were exchanged on actual questions of the two parties' activity, the international situation and extending the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

The delegation had a meeting also at the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

GREETINGS SENT TO DOMINICAN COMMUNISTS' CONGRESS

AU191923 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has greeted the delgates of the Third Congress of the Dominican Communist Party. The message conveys fraternal wishes to all Dominican Communists and the congress' delegates for successful and fruitful work at the congress. Confidence has been expressed that the decisions of the congress will mobilize the Communists of the country in the struggle against imperialism and for democracy, progress, and socialism.

The message confirms the readiness to expand relations between the BCP and the Dominican Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, and for peace, progress, and socialism.

AUTOMATIC PHONE CONNECTION WITH SFRY INTRODUCED

AU191415 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA) -- As from today Sofianites can enjoy automatic phone calls with Belgrade, Skopje, Split and all big cities in Yugoslavia.

Under an agreement between Bulgarian and Yugoslavia a team at the Crosspoint international automatic telephone exchange has developed technical solutions for coordinating the operation of Crosspoint with that of the international Metaconta 10 C telephone exchange.

Automatic dialing of foreign cities is not a novelty for the Bulgarian telephone subscribers. Now they can dial 16 European countries from their homes. This necessitated the prompt publishing here of a telephone directory of the automatic dialing codes of foreign countries. The citizens of Sofia alone can already dial automatically seven Austrian, seven Swiss, 18 West German, four Danish, 10 Czechoslovak, 23 Italian, Belgian, British, French and other cities.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER POPIVANOV VISITS CYPRESS

For Nicosia reportage on Public Health Minister Popivanov's visit to Cyprus to attend the Union of Cypriot Farmers congress, including his meeting with Cyprus's Health Minister Pelekanos and their discussion of the Cyprus issue, see the Cyprus section of the 20 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV, WRITERS DISCUSS ROLE OF LITERATURE

AU191908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] On 19 March Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the Sofia bookstore-club Bulgarski Pisatel. He met and talked with noted writers. Our first party and state leader spoke on some socioeconomic issues related to the construction of the mature socialist society in Bulgaria. He dwelled on the quality of Bulgarian literature and its role in modern life.

Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, presented Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the April Hearts collection of poems. It has been dedicated to him and to the forthcoming BCP National Conference. The collection contains poems of 115 noted Bulgarian poets and is dedicated to the party.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES ATHLETES ON SUMMER OLYMPICS

AU162100 Sofia BTA in English 2027 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 16 (BTA) -- "The summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles will be a serious trial for the ideological and political, the moral and strong-willed qualities of the Bulgarian sportsmen," said Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council. He spoke at a meeting with sportsmen, bearers of gold medals, winners in world and European championships in 1983.

Mr Todor Zhivkov presumed that in Los Angeles during the Olympic Games there possibly will be difficulties in connection with the highly polluted air. "But it is possible that greater hardships and difficulties will arise through the fault of the unhealthy political atmosphere in which, as it is seen, you will find yourselves," told he the sportsmen.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said as far as he knows many of the governments and the national olympic committees have made demands to the U.S. Government and to the organization committee of the games for granting guarantees that all measures will be taken against the attempts for discrimination, blackmailing and ideological subversions.

"To similar acts, if there will be any, and we would like that such acts will not be, our sportsmen, as well those of the other socialist countries will oppose their Marxist-Leninist endurance, their ardent patriotism and socialist internationalism, their nobleness and humanism, the strength of their will. I am deeply convinced in this," said the Bulgarian party leader and head of state.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that at present the international situation is aggravated in result of the stepped up military preparations of the U.S. and NATO ruling circles. He said that these circles pose the threat of a nuclear catastrophe to the life of the planet, they organize "a Crusade" against socialism, slander the socialist states.

The sportsmen, young people of the fraternal socialist countries showed that they wish to fight only in the field of sport, culture, science and work, said Mr Todor Zhivkov. "Through your high skill in sport, through your loyalty to the honest and peaceful principles of the sport competition, through your friendliness and through the strength of your spirit, through your patriotism and internationalism, you have confirmed that peace and socialism are inseparable. And I would add here, peace and sport are inseparable because the sport competition contributes to the mutual getting acquainted of the young people, to their uniting in the name of the noble aim, the building up of a world without wars, a world of social justice", said the Bulgarian leader.

He reminded that the Olympiad in Moscow which was held four years ago, was a triumph of the Olympic principles, of the ideals for peace and friendship among the peoples, despite the policy of boycott, pursued by the reactionary and warmongering circles. Mr Todor Zhivkov also reminded that in Moscow the Bulgarian sportsmen reached their greatest success -- third place in the non-official qualification and 41 medals -- and appealed to the Bulgarian sportsmen for a complete mobilization, perserverance, discipline, creative search, boldness, sense of duty and responsibility", [quotation marks as received] so that Bulgaria's honour be defended again at the forthcoming Olympic Games.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed to the including of ever greater number of people in sport as the main condition for new successes of the Bulgarian sportsmen.

[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 17 March on pages 1 and 6 carries a 1,600-word report on the meeting between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, with a group of outstanding Bulgarian athletes in Sofia on 16 March. According to the report, the meeting was also attended by "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov." After listing the names of the awarded athletes, the report gives a 1,000-word summary of Zhivkov's speech at the meeting, including Zhivkov's remarks about the importance of proper training for the Olympics. The report then gives a 200-word account of the speech of one of the athletes, promising successes in the Olympics.]

RAILROAD MODERNIZATION PLANS EXPLAINED

AUL91419 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's big electrified railway ring closed today. It connects Sofia with Gorna Orykahovitsa, Varna, Burgas, Plovdiv. Now 46 percent of the total length of the railway network has been electrified. According to the programme of the 1981-1985 planned period 650-700 km of railways will be electrified. 44 km have been electrified in the first three years of the period and another 123 km will be completed in 1984.

Provided goods transportation this year had to be with diesel engines, 55,600 tons of fuel would have been spent. The consumption is twice as low with electric engines. The technical speed is increased -- of goods trains by 12, of passanger trains by 10 and of express trains by 8 percent.

The Balkan's first complex automatic marshalling yard has been put on stream at Gorna Oryakhovitsa. A computing center has been built there helping to obtain information about the state of affairs in the whole yard for a split second. A microcomputer help the command and control of railway points and signals. Instead of 5-10 minutes, their preparation and locking take only seven seconds.

Previously this freight and railroad junction could handle up to 3000 goods wagons in twenty-four hours at peak times. After the complete automation this number will be increased to 5000.

FARM PRODUCTION 'LAGGING BEHIND' IN 5-YEAR PLAN

AU191649 Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 19 Mar 84

["For Intensification of Agriculture" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 19 (BTA) -- Regardless of the great losses the Bulgarian agriculture and food industry suffered because of various natural calamities, they were not seriously upset at the end of 1983. Providing the population with the staple foodstuffs was ensured, the agreements on exports of farm produce to the socialist countries were fulfilled.

These conclusions are contained in the report read out by Mr Aleksandur Petkov, the chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, at today's Central Council session. He stressed, however, that no matter how strong the efforts of farm workers to compensate successfully for a great part of the losses, the fulfillment of the plan for the three years of this five-year planned period is lagging behind as a whole.

Mr Aleksandur Petkov dwelt on the subjective reasons causing these weaknesses. No optimal denseness of crops is ensured, the irrigation measures are not as strictly observed, and fertilizers and herbicides are not utilized efficiently. The necessary quantities of grain of high grade and other planting material are not always provided. Notwithstanding the great successes in stock-breeding, the animal morbidity and mortality rates are still high and fecundity and growth still not as satisfactory. No efficient incentives have been created for those employed in the agriculture and the food industry, including the personal holding, a fact which reflected negatively on the production of tomatoes and other labor-consuming crops.

The paper outlined the major trends in this branch's development in 1984 and 1985. Emphasis was laid on the need for a stepped up intensification of production and strict observance of applying the new economic mechanism. It was stressed that the new brigade organization in agriculture which extended to the whole branch as from January the 1st, should rest on the strict observance of the principles of cost-effect and self-supporting systems, of the piece-work payment and the contractual system.

Mr Vasil Ivanov, the secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the party and governmental Agriculture and Timber Council, elaborated on some specific tasks the branch will be facing in the next few years. He underlined the need for the quick building of small and average size enterprises on the territory of the urban and rural systems and for a far-ranging application of biotechnologies.

The session enacted a model statute of the new type brigade in the agro-industrial complexes as well as amendments and addenda to the model statutes of the agro-industrial complexes and the county agro-industrial unions.

DELAYED SPRING CAUSES AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES

AU192152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Organized Attacking!"]

[Excerpts] At present our agriculture is facing especially important tasks connected with implementing the plan and guaranteeing the commodity funds and the foreign currency program.

At the same time we must continue the work to compensate for what has not been achieved during the last year. The national party conference will pose new and great tasks and requirements. All this requires from us that we devote exceptional attention to this year's spring campaign.

The countryside rains considerably improved the water reserves in the soil and in the dams. However, they caused a serious delay in almost all agricultural activities -- the preparation of the plots, the sowing, the growing of the crops, pruning, the various works in the orchards and the vineyards, and especially the sowing of early and medium-early agricultural crops.

Spring has been delayed and this significantly shortens the favorable agricultural-technical period and the time for work in the fields. At the same time, big and important agricultural activities are to be conducted. The exceptionally short period will create high tension. Therefore, exceptional measures are necessary for mobilizing the material working resources of the people and the equipment and for creating a tight organization and precision at work. Only under such conditions will it be possible in a timely and qualitative way to implement all spring agricultural activities with a strict accounting for expenditures.

The most important thing now is to overcome the lagging behind and in a timely and precise way to implement the spring activities and their organization. The establishment of operational staffs has begun in the okrugs and the conurbation systems. Their basic task is to create such an organization and such coordination of the labor resources and equipment so that every favorable day and hour are utilized and the sowing ends in 10-15 working days.

The concern with the destiny of the harvest must touch everyone. For this purpose it is necessary to use all political and educational means of influence, as well as moral and material stimuli, and create an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who remain passive and indifferent. The party organizations and organs must clarify the situation, pose new and concrete tasks to the cadres, and activate the Communists, Komsomol members, and working people. Everyone must understand that they are to make their contribution to completing the spring activities in time and effectively.

Agriculture again faces serious tests. However, the accumulated experience, solid material-technical basis, and the secure rear are powerful factors which will help agriculture to overcome the difficulties and create the strong basis for good crops. The party committees and organizations are called upon to mobilize all Communists and working people and lead them in the struggle for high agricultural results in a more organized and attacking manner.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV MEETS BELGIAN BANKER -- Sofia, March 2 /BTA/ -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Jean Godot, the president of the Belgian National Bank. Questions of mutual interest were discussed. The meeting was attended by Mr Vasil Kolarov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 2 Mar 84 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO GABON -- The State Council has issued a decree appointing Georgi Filipov Vladikov, Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo, also as Bulgarian ambassador to the Gabonese Republic. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 84 p 6 AU]

DEPARTING COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR -- Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received and later gave a luncheon for Ramses Murad Hakim, ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's final departure from the country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 84 p 6 AU]

STUDENTS PROTEST USSR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD191751 Hamburg DPA in German 1716 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, 19 Mar (DPA) -- Hundreds of students of Prague's Charles University are said to have "massively" protested the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in Czechoslovakia. According to reports today by well-informed exile circles in Vienna, in February the students, through petitions, asked the Czechoslovak Government to withdraw its consent to the stationing of Soviet missiles.

"Representatives of the authorities" had, at various meetings, also come out against the decision to deploy missiles as a reaction against the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, according to reports by emigre circles. Staff of the Prague City administration were among them.

At the beginning of the year, reports about protests and expressions of discontent among the Czechoslovak population reached the West. They are said to have taken place at meetings in enterprises and at local party gatherings. The Prague government admitted at the time that "it will be no easy task" to explain to the population the need for the decision made on the deployment.

FRENCH PACIFISTS MEET WITH CHARTER 77 MEMBERS

PM141351 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Mar 84 p 6

[Unattributed report: "The Difficult Meeting Between the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament in Europe and Charter 77"]

[Text] French pacifists from the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament in Europe [CODENE] went to Czechoslovakia at the beginning of the month to try and hold a colloquium with the representatives of Charter 77 -- a colloquium which five Netherlanders from the Interchurch Peace Committee were also to attend. The latter were intercepted by the Czechoslovak police, most of them at the airport, and were expelled with a Frecnh woman from CODENE.

However, the planned "colloquium" was held, according to the CODENE representatives, who made known its conclusions. (Three Czechoslovaks, Vaclav Benda, Jiri Ruml, and Jana Sternova, endorsed them.) The participants think that "there can be no lasting honest, and human peace without pespect for human rights." They mention the "dehumanizing tendency" of political power, especially "in countries in which the government suppresses individual freedom in the interests of the social strata which exercise power." The participants "condemn excessive levels of arms and intend to continue their opposition to the deployment of nuclear missiles wherever it might occur... However, they do not intend to give into the illusion that the destruction of a particular weapon or military base would be enough to guarantee peace." For that, what is needed is "the courageous and considered personal involvement of citizens, groups, and associations from all countries."

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU191236 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 84 p 1

[CTK report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague -- A working meeting of the chairmen of the two parts of the mixed Czechoslovak-Romanian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and Marin Enache, deputy premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, ended in the Hrzan Palace in Prague yesterday afternoon.

At the end of the talks, the two representatives signed a document summarizing the results of the talks. The document appreciates the successes achieved in developing relations between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the economic sphere, and stresses tasks oriented toward a further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. In particular, it concentrates on the metallurgy sector and on the chemical, engineering, electrotechnical, and electronic industries. During their talks, they also paid attention to the state of work on the coordination of the national economic plans of the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the next 5-year plan, to bilateral goods exchange, and other questions pertaining to the two countries' cooperation in fulfilling the economic development plans. Marin Enache, deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for home the same day. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle and other personalities. Cornel Panzaru. the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the CSSR, also was present.

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

LD191528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, left for Romania today at the invitation of the National Women's Council.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES CAPE VERDE COUNTERPART 19 MAR

LD192201 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Today Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received Silvino Manuel da Luz, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde, who made a brief stopover in Prague.

During their conversation, the two ministers exchanged views on the current international situation and discussed questions concerning the development of bilateral relations. They confirmed the existance of broad possibilities for mutual cooperation in all spheres and noted that the prepared signing of a cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Cape Verde will contribute toward broadening and intensifying Czechoslovak-Cape Verde contacts.

CPCZ GREETS, SUPPORTS 3D DOMINICAN CP CONGRESS

AU191241 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 84 p 1

["Z"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 15 Mar -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Third Congress of the Dominican Communist Party, which is being held 15-17 March 1984.

In the telegram, the CPCZ expresses its firm solidarity with the just struggle of Dominican Communists and the determination to further deepen and strengthen the fraternal relations between the two parties, in the interest of the people of the two countries and of reinforcing the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

The telegram also stresses that the Czechoslovak Communists follow with great sympathy the selfless struggle of the Dominican Communists for the interests of Dominican working people, for true democracy, the country's independent development, for peace, and socialism.

STROUGAL GREETS SYRIA'S AL-KASM ON REELECTION

LD192211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, on his reelection.

HUSAK CONDOLENCES TO KIM IL-SONG ON KIM IL DEATH

LD151916 Prague CTK in English 1828 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of sympathies to General Secretary of the Korean Party of Labour Central Committee and President of People's Korea Kim Il-song in connection with the death of the party Presidium member and Vice President Kim Il.

REHOREK RETURNS TO VIETNAM FROM LAOS TALKS

LD191734 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, led by First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek returned to Hanoi on Monday from Laos where it held talks with Laotian First Deputy Foreign Minister [Secretary of State] Khamphai Boupha.

The Laotian official voiced support for the policy of Czechoslovakia and other European socialist countries. The Laotian People's Revolutionary Party and the government understand and support the development of defensive missile systems on Czechoslovak territory, and support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states, he stressed.

Discussing bilateral relations, Khamphai Boupha thanked for the selfless aid Czechoslovakia grants the Laotian people in the socialist construction of their country. The Czechoslovak delegation reiterated Czechoslovakia's support for Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in their struggle for stabilization and good neighbourly relations in South-East Asia.

At the end of the visit to Laos, Jindrich Rehorek was received by Laotian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES AWARD, HUSAK CONGRATULATIONS

LD192154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The president of the Republic has awarded the Order of Victorious February to Otakar Ferfecky, first deputy chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development. The high state distinction was awarded to him on his 60th birthday for his successful fulfillment of tasks connected with the development of socialist society.

The distinction, together with a letter of congratulations from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, was presented to Otakar Ferfecky in Prague today by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier. Also present was Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

PITRA ON UPCOMING AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

AU161528 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 15 March on page 3 carries a 3,500-word interview given by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Marcela Vanorna, date and place not given.

The interview, which is headlined "The Tasks Are Known, Let Us Seek the Most Effective Solutions," deals with the precongress discussion currently taking place in united agricultural cooperatives, in connection with the forthcoming 10 Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives (to be held in Prague from 30 November to 2 December 1984).

In the interview, Pitra first gives an outline of the main problems on which the discussion should concentrate. He refers to tasks in ameliorating and utilizing agricultural land resources, adapting the system of management to local conditions, stabilizing the structure of plant production, increasing the use of organic fertilizers, reducing energy inputs, improving labor organization, asserting the socialist principle of remuneration, and -- in general -- in applying "progressive experiences." He then deals with the involvement of nonagricultural organizations in the precongress campaign, discussing the agricultural enterprises' need for new modern machinery, herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers. In this connection, Pitra notes that imports of industrial fertilizers and of raw materials for their production cost Kcs5 billion annually.

Pitra continues by discussing his expectations regarding the precongress discussion of social issues and the development of mass-political work and socialist competition. In conclusion, he then briefly outlines the orientation of Czechoslovak agriculture in the second half of the eighties. He says that although the "long-term program" is only being drawn up, on the basis of a decision of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, it can already be said that "ensuring our need for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials from our own resources" will remain the main task of the agricultural sector. Other priorities will include protection against "factors negatively influencing the fertility of land;" the utmost utilization of raw materials, especially imported fodder, pesticides, and fuel; and scientific-technical development.

PRIVATE VS STATE FARM PRODUCTION, BENEFITS

AU200747 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 84 p 2

[Frantisek Buda article: "Not Everything Around Vegetables Is Straightened Out; Why Is the Acreage of Greenhouses in United Agricultural Cooperatives and State Farms Declining?"]

[Excerpts] This year's spring is adding new wrinkles to the faces of managers in vegetable-growing, including the organizers of vegetable production in Komarno District, the largest producer of vitamin crops in the Republic. The main reason for their distress is the fact that the acreage of greenhouses in socialist agricultural enterprises continues to decrease each year and it is hard to predict when this decline will be halted.

Causes and Effects

At the end of the seventies, at the time of the greatest upsurge of vegetable growing under thin plastic sheets, the cooperative and state farms of Komarno District had more than 100 hectares of greenhouses. However, this is the past; the present is less encouraging. This year socialist agricultural enterprises in this warmest, traditionally vegetable-growing district of the Slovak Socialist Republic will be growing these vitamin crops under only 77 hectares of plastic sheets, which is a full 25 percent less than a few years ago.

Every "why" has its "because." In this case, the main reasons are the constantly decreasing number of employees in large vegetable farms, owing to the not exactly most pleasant environment; a lack of machinery to facilitate and alleviate work; a shortage of effective herbicides; and persisting difficulties with sales. However, all these problems have been capped by centrally stipulated economic measures giving preference to small growers over large-scale production organizations. The effect of these measures is evident in practice: While the acreage of greenhouses in united agricultural cooperatives and state farms continues to decrease, adjoining private houses and gardens hangars are going up like mushrooms. Experts assume that the area of greenhouses owned by gardeners already exceeds 100 hectares in the district and is continuing to grow. Even gardeners in villages that never had any greenhouses have begun to occupy themselves with plastic sheets. At present people lose all interest in working on the joint, cooperative land.

Ways Out of the "Plastic Sheets Crisis"

The currently valid "rules of the game" offer more beneficial terms and criteria for small growers (in many instances this designation is no longer adequate) than for socialist agricultural enterprises. Whereas an enterprise is subject to rigid consumption limits for all types of energy and is severely economically punished whenever it exceeds one of them, a gardener can -- in retail trade -- draw on energy all year round, free of any limits and restraints and incomparably cheaper. Small growers are making ample use of this advantage and selling their relatively cheaply produced early vegetables at advantageous prices. It is necessary to note that gardeners are also benefitted by the currently valid tax system.

Last year small growers in Komarno District produced 95 percent of the early kohlrabies, 81 percent of the lettuce, and 68 percent of greenhouse green peppers. This means that they markedly surpassed the socialist sector in growing highly profitable products. However, their activity in growing cabbage, celery, peas, and onions -- which are financially less rewarding types of vegetables -- was nonexistent; in these and other types of vegetables, the production of which is at the border of profitability, social demand had to be met by the socialist sector. Of course, this prejudicial treatment [znevyhodneni] could not but be negatively reflected in the general economic balance sheet of cooperative and state farms.

Of course, no one is opposed to reasonable forms of gardening; not even to the small growers selling their surplus production on a reasonable scale. However, more and more vocies can be heard speaking out against the ingrained forms of giving preference to individual or groups' interests over all-social interests. It is, after all, paradoxical if owners of fruit trees saw them down just to have more space for greenhouses. It is equally paradoxical if in the countryside greenhouses are erected over entire gardens, but when people need early potatoes or parsley, they buy them in stores, to which they come solely and exclusively from the fields of cooperative farms. Let us mention only in passing that such pseudo-gardening establishes fertile soil for various manifestations of mammonism so that the eductional impact, too, is negative.

Eng Rudolf Nocotny, director of the District Agricultural Administration in Komarno, told us: "In our opinion it is necessary to seriously reexamine as soon as possible the set of economic instruments influencing vegetable production and to bring about a situation in which large-scale socialist production would get the precedence which it rightly deserves." It is also necessary to reexamine the nature and the role of gardening -- with respect to the production aspect and considering the conditions, traditions, and new factors in individual production zones. Let gardeners grow products which society needs but for which there is no large-scale production technology. The significant decrease in the acreage of greehouses in cooperative and state farms is a signal for us to establish order in vegetable-growing and to give unequivocal preference to all-social interests.

BRIEFS

PITRA VISITS SOUTHERN MORAVIA -- Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived on a working visit in the South Moravian region today. At the regional committee in Brno, he discussed the topical questions of the development of agriculture, the food industry, and forestry and water management in the southern part of Moravia. He was also interested in the progress of the discussion before the 10th Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives and in the current situation in fulfilling the planned tasks of crop and animal production. In Napajedla, Frantisek Pitra inspected the Agropodnik-Gottwaldov enterprises, particularly its modern agricultural technology. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Mar 84 LD]

CONTRACTS AT LEIPZIG -- Czechoslovakia has concluded contracts worth close to 700 million rubles at this year's spring trade fair in Leipzig. Mutual deliveries of microelectronic structural elements as well as well as computer equipment contribute to the speedier introduction of the top-level technologies in the economies of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Czechoslovak farmers are to receive another 1,200 grain combine harvesters from the GDR, straw balers, potato diggers, and fertilizers. On the other hand, the machinery pool of the GDR's agricultural enterprises will be expanded by the delivery of 1,200 Zetor tractors and other equipment from Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Mar 84 LD]

CHNOUPEK MEETS MPR ENVOY -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, yesterday at the Cernin Palace in Prague received the extraordinary and plenipoteniary ambassador of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, (?Yondongiyn Ochir, former foreign trade minister of MPR), prior to his presentation of his credentials to Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. In a cordial and comradely talk they assessed the relations and prospects of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations and exchanged views on topical international issues. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 17 Mar 84 LD]

SOCIALIST MEDIA COOPERATION -- Leading representatives of television and radio organizations of the socialist countries opened talks on 14 March in Prague; on the same occasion cooperation protocols were signed between Czechoslovak television and the television organizations of Cuba, Hungary, Poland, and Mongolia; and between the Czechoslovak radio and the Vietnamese State Committee for Radio and Television. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

MEETINGS, TALKS ON TRADE AT LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

AU191833 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 17/18 March on page 3 carries several brief reports on meetings which took place at the Leipzig Spring Fair over the weekend of 17-18 March.

The reports include a 200-word report on a talk between Guenther Kleiber, minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and Taha Bali, deputy minister of economy and foreign trade of the Syrian Arab Republic, who also had talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle and Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters. According to the report, "in the talks the partners praised the continuous development of economic cooperation, in particular, the results achieved since the official friendship visit of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in October 1982."

Another report of approximately 200 words deals with the visit of a delegation of the Spanish Association of Entrepreneurs, CEOE, which was received by Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade. The report also states that a committee for promoting trade was founded by the Spanish association and partners from industry and foreign trade of the GDR.

Three approximately 100-word reports deals with a meeting between Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade, and Nguyen Tu, SRV deputy minister for foreign trade, at which they discussed measures to fulfill the mutual goods deliveries agreed in the protocol for 1984, a talk between Guenter Kleiber, minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and Brazilian politicians, in which they had a "constructive exchange of views" on the further development of industrial cooperation; and a talk between Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, and Argentine and Kuwaiti trade representatives.

CSSR Delegation Tours

AU200808 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ND) -- On Thursday, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, visited the Leipzig fair. They were accompanied by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Milos Jakes conveyed the most cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated just as cordially.

Fair Ends 17 March

AU200850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ND) -- The 1984 Leipzig Spring Fair was concluded on Saturday [17 March] after 7 days of intensive negotiations and business activity as well as an exchange of scientific-technological information. About 9,000 exhibitors from all continents and experts and visitors from 104 countries contributed to the great international character of the fair and its position as a center of trade linking peoples in the interest of peace by participating in this important trade event.

HOFFMANN TO RECEIVE SOVIET ORDER OF LENIN AWARD

LD191213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow 19 Mar (ADN) -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin, TASS reports.

The decree states that Minister Heinz Hoffmann is receiving this award for his services in the joint struggle during World War II as well as for his great personal contribution to strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms between the armed forces of the USSR and the GDR National People's Army.

PRC'S HUANG HUA RECEIVES GDR JOURNALISTS

LD191521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation from the GDR Union of Journalists led by its chairman, Eberhard Heinrich, was received in Beijing today by Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress.

During the friendly talk, Huang Hua praised the positive development of relations between the two countries and expressed his conviction that possibilities exist for further expanding these relations in the sphere of the economy, trade, science, and technology and other sectors of social life. Huang Hua stressed that good relations between the journalist unions of the two countries plays an important role in getting to know one another and in deepening mutual understanding. He expressed satisfaction over the fact that these relations are being further expanded in the year of the 35th anniversary of the two states.

Earlier, the Union of Journalists delegation had meetings with leading representatives of the Chinese Communist Party, state bodies, and social organizations on issues related to agricultural development, the policy on nationalities, youth policy, and media policy.

SED'S LANGE ADDRESSES STUDENTS IN FINLAND

AU191819 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Mar 84 p 1

[P.R. Report]

[Text] Helsinki -- On 15 March Inge Lange, candidate member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about the SED's activity for peace and about the further fashioning of developed socialism in the GDR before students of the Sirola Institute near Hameenlinne. Subsequently she and the other members of the SED delegation which is now visiting the country at the invitation of the Finnish Communist Party replied to the questions of students and teachers about the GDR's domestic and foreign policy as well as about the SED's activity.

The Sirola Institute, founded in 1946 and named for Yrjo Sirola, cofounder of the Finnish Communist Party, is the central educational institution of the Finnish workers movement.

During its visit the delegation also had a cordial meeting with representatives of the Helsinki district leadership of the Finnish Communist Party.

STOPH RECEIVES NICARAGUAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD192026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Mar (ADN) -- The close fraternal relations between the SED and the Sandinist National Liberation Front as well as between the states and peoples of both countries were praised today in Berlin by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Nicaraguan Minister of Education Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim. Stoph emphasized the support and active solidarity of the GDR people with the Sandinist popular revolution. He praised highly the determined struggle of the Nicaraguan people, full of sacrifice, in the defense of its sovereignty and in repulsing all the machinations of imperialism and the counterrevolution against Nicaragua.

Both sides expressed their conviction that preserving and securing peace is the most important present task. They noted in agreement that international conflicts can only be solved by peaceful means.

Minister Tunnerman thanked the GDR for its position of solidarity regarding the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people and announced his country's interest in using the experiences of the GDR for the development of a new democratic education system in Nicaragua.

During the morning, Minister Tunnerman visited Dresden.

1984 ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH SFRY

LD192035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Mar (ADN) -- The 20th session of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia ended Monday with the signing of a protocol. Thus favorable preconditions have been established for dynamic development in foreign trade between the two countries in 1984. The committee dealt with a more flexible adaptation of the transport system to this development, and assessed the long-term agreements in engineering, electrotechnology, and the chemical and primary industry as firm elements of economic cooperation.

Both sides agreed that specialization and cooperation could be enhanced through closer integration with scientific-technical cooperation, and discussed possibilities for their further development.

On Monday, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received Dr Mito Pejovski, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the joint GDR-Yugoslav economic committee. Both sides spoke in favor of further strengthening and expanding all-round bilateral cooperation.

CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER DA LUZ ARRIVES

LD200943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0844 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- The foreign minister of Cape Verde, Colonel Silvino Manuel da Luz, arrived in Berlin today for an official visit to the GDR. He was invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport.

AXEN MEETS MALAGASY PARTY LEADER ANDRIAMANJATO

LD191829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Mar (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Richard Andriamanjato, president of the Congress Party oif Malagasy Independence (AKFM), member of the Supreme Council of the Revolution of Madagascar, and vice president of the World Peace Council, condemned today in Berlin during a friendly talk the policy aimed at confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

It is especially urgent to halt the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sphere; stop and rescind the stationing of the U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and guarantee peace and security in the Indian Ocean and Southern Africa. Both men stressed the need to unite all forces committed to peace in a coalition of reason and good will.

Richard Andriamanjato explained his party's activities in further strengthening the national sovereignty of Madagascar and the efforts of the Malagasy Government in transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Hermann Axen praised the good relations between the SED and the AKFM in many areas and assured him that also in the future, the GDR will stand unshakably at the side of the Malagasy people in its struggle to safeguard independence and freedom.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN VISITS NETHERLANDS, DENMARK

AU191449 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, who visited the Netherlands at the invitation of the Federation of the Netherlands Trade Union Movement [FNV], from 12 to 14 March, and Denmark, at the invitation of the Danish Trade Union Federation [LO], from 15 to 16 March, arrived home on 16 March. At the talks held with the two trade union federations, views were exchanged on the economic situation in their countries, tasks of the trade unions, bilateral relations between the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions and the FNV and LO respectively, the possiblities of further developing relations, as well as onthe issues of international and especially European trade union cooperation.

During his visit to Denmark, Sandor Gaspar was received by Anker Jorgensen, chairman of the Social Democratic Party.

1983 AGRICULTURAL RESULTS, 1984 GOALS REVIEWED

AU191441 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 16 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] The National Presidium of the Hungarian Agricultural Science Association held a meeting at the Budapest center of the Federation of Technical and Natural Science Societies on 15 March, at which Istvan Szabo, chairman of the National Council of Producer Cooperatives, reviewed agricultural producer cooperatives' results in 1983 and their most important tasks for this year. Primarily as a result of unfavorable weather conditions, the net income of the production cooperatives dropped some 4 billion forints last year, which results in 12-13 percent of the cooperatives ending the year with a deficit. In spite of this, they succeeded in ensuring the stability of the domestic food supply. According to plans, the agricultural branch must achieve a production increase of 14 percent in 1984; thus, the wheat harvest must reach 15 million tons. Janos Toth, general secretary of the Federation of Technical and Natural Science Societies, spoke at the meeting; he informed the participants about the change in the federation's legal status: As of 1 January, the federation will be an independent economic organ.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS WORK PARTNERSHIPS EXAMINED

AU161511 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 15 Mar 84 p 3

[Janos Vajda article: "Small Business Ventures With Big Question Marks"]

[Excerpt] I remember that the metal processing enterprise was one of the first large enterprises at which, at the beginning, enterprise business work partnerships were formed for less profitable service jobs. The acronym VGMK [Vallalati Gazdasagi Mumkakozosseg -- enterprise business work partnership] has become a specific household term in the meantime. According to statistics, the VGMKs constitute the most common form of small ventures. Nationally more than 9,000 of them were in operation last year. (Every second one is in industry, but there is a fairly large number of them also in the sphere of the building industry, research and planning institutes, services, and even agriculture.)

Almost 100,000 people are working in such small business ventures, a number that accounts for only 2 percent of active earners. Nevertheless, this initiative has raised quite a cloud of dust. There are arguments for and against it. Laudatory remarks and condemnations, eager hopes and crushing concerns, have accompanied its course to date, while without heed to the disparate views, the number of enterprise business work partnerships is constantly increasing. What is the explanation for all this?

Let us begin by noting that the VGMKs activity has increasingly deviated from the initial ideas. They do not augment services for the population and are not occupied with maintenance, house cleaning, or other ancillary jobs, but -- compensating for the deficiencies in cooperation and in the background industry -- rather help create direct prerequisites for production (manufacturing tools and intermediate units). There are other business work partnerships that expand narrow production capacities, or simply extend working hours and make them more intensive.

It does not do any harm to clarify a misunderstanding: In a conventional sense, the VGMK is a venture only in name. The people working in this small organization do not risk their own money, because the enterprise provides virtually every prerequisite necessary -- tools, materials, and orders -- for their activity. Thus, they cannot -- and do not want to -- invest their income in any further venture. What they invest, at the most, is the loss of more than a small portion of their leisure time, by which they risk their health. In theory -- because of their weekend occupations -- they risk also the harmony of their family lives, but this is (presumably) restored by thick pay envelopes they take home.

Briefly, what is involved is more of a work contract between the enterprise management and a voluntary group of the working people, a deal through which both sides profit. The worker profits, because he can increase his earnings on the spot and without a material investment and entrepreneurial risk, increase them with additional work, the conditions for which (when exactly to perform it, in what doses, under what division of work, with which fellow workers, and under whose leadership) he has chosen himself, work by which he earns relatively more than during the conventional working hours. The question is: How much more?

Views are fairly divergent in this respect. There are rumors of fabulous sums at times. According to my personal experiences, however, based on the views of workers of several large enterprises working in VGMKs -- they do not substantially exceed the extent of wages due for intensive work, augmented with the 100-percent overtime supplement paid on days of rest. There are instances in which the monthly earnings of an outstanding, well-working VGMK member ran as high as 10,000 forints. The average hourly wages of business work partnership members amount to approximately 100 forints at the Koanya Pharmaceutical Factory, while statistics (in the chemical industry) show an additional income of 2,000 forints.

How does the enterprise benefit? It can flexibly expand its capacities wherever it is needed. It has direct control over the quality of the work performed, and can assign jobs to people it knows and whose work it trusts. It obtains this cheaper than it would if it assigned the job to a fellow company or to a small organization outside the enterprise. If the work runs out, or the order changes, or the pressure piles up in some other respect, it can easily regroup the working people, or stop the job without any statutory and social consequences.

It is part of the full truth that everything that glitters is not gold. There are people who use the VGMK as a rear entrance for various shrewd feats, for obtaining an income not earned by work. Everything that is new and less definitive than the previous system, everything regarding which methods for accountability and control have not yet developed, carries with it the lure of abuse. Everyone knows the VGMK enables enterprises to outflank strict wage level restrictions and to pay for additional work of their working people by charging it to costs.

The following danger is not a paper tiger: If the number and significance of the business work partnerships continue to increase and if the incomes paid out within their framework are not shored up by a suitable product, this would detrimentally effect purchasing power sooner or later. However, similar problems exist in the conventional working system as well. Thus, this is not characteristic of most business work partnerships.

BRIEFS

CONTRACTS AT LEIPZIG FAIR -- Berlin, March 16 (MTI) -- Hungarian foreign trade companies signed over 80 million roubles worth of export and import at the Leipzig international fair with GDR partners. Transelektro is to export engines for 28 million roubles, and purchase electric appliances for 12 million and low and high voltage equipment for 20 million next year. Chemolimpex is buying 16 million roubles worth of potassium fertilizer from the GDR, and Nikex and Konsumex companies, constrjction machines, wallpaper and carpets. Pannonia Csepel has bought 3,600 MZ [Motorradwerk Zschopau] motorcyles for 3 million roubles and signed a 2.5 million contract for the delivery of knitting machines. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 16 Mar 84 LD]

INCREASING INFLUENZA CASES -- Data on influenza were reported from Budapest and 16 counties for the period 5 - 11 March. According to information supplied by the Health Ministry, 83,650 cases were reported in the country. In Bekes County, twice as many people got ill as the previous week. A smaller increase in the number of patients took place in Bacs-Kiskun, Hajdu-Bihar, and Komarom Counties, and in the capital. In Budapest, there were 12,260 cases reported in the 9th week of the year, and 13,380 in the 10th week. Half of the patients continue to be children under 14 years of age. Complications were found in 3 percent of the cases, and as a result 161 persons were transferred to hospitals. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 15 Mar 84 p 8 AU]

NEMETH PRESENTS AWARD -- On the 40th anniversary of his party membership, Bela Biszku, retired secretary of the Central Committee, has been awarded the commemorative plaque of the Central Committee. The decoration was presented by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 84 LD]

GUCWA-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN INDIA 19 MARCH

LD192238 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi 19 March -- A Polish Sejm (parliament) delegation headed by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa arrived here today on a several-day visit paid at the invitation of the Indian Parliament.

The Polish party today met with Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, chairman of the House of the People and attended sessions of both houses of the Indian Parliament. They also had a meeting with a group of deputies representing all of Indian political parties. The meeting was devoted to discussing cooperation between the two parliaments as well as informing the hosts on Poland's social and economic situation and exchanging opinions on expanding bilateral economic ties.

Speaking at a dinner tonight given in honor of the Polish delegation, Bal Ram Jakhar stated that bilateral relations had been expanded in the past few years and were marked by good will and mutual understanding. Both countries had convergent views on key world issues and were cooperating in the international forum. In his toast, Stanislaw Gucwa said that the invariable aim of interparliamentary contacts was to impart an even more durable character to the ties linking the two countries, and basing these ties on a strong foundation provided by development of mutually beneficial trade, preservation of world peace, creation of a durable system of international security and just and equal-righted cooperation between all states.

Tomorrow the Polish delegation is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

PRESIDIUM MEETS, DISCUSSES FOOD SUPPLIES

LD192322 Warsaw PAP in English 2251 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar -- The Government Presidium at its meeting held here today made a periodical review of the market situation. It was said that over the first quarter of this year the supplies of food products to the market varied. The supplies viewed in quantity terms were satisfactory but their structure was unfavourable. The supplies of pork continue to be low. There is also shortage of imported items such as coffee and tea. In the group of industrial goods the demand is not fully met despite increased supplies.

The agreements were signed for the production of the most of products covered by the government orders. They secure the supplies of those products at the level as fixed in the central annual plan. The forecasts for April this year indicate certain improvement in supplies of basic foodstuffs. The structure of meat supplies will be similar to that of December last year. The procurement of milk and dairy products go on as scheduled.

The Government Presidium authorised the minister of home trade and services to increase the butter rations for all authorised persons by 250 grammes in April this year. Further improvement in footwear supplies as well as children's and youth (under 15 years) clothing is expected.

The Government Presidium approved the draft laws by the Council of Ministers on state's assistance for cooperative sector in agriculture. The increased costs of production cause increased prices for agricultural services rendered by the rural cooperatives. The state's assistance will be used for partial covering the costs of services provided for the production of the means of production as well as for social welfare purposes.

The Government Presidium approved the draft decree of the Council of Ministers on principles and procedure of property transfer of the former trade unions. This decree is to be viewed as an executive act to the trade union law of 8 October 1982. At present 83 trade union organizations at above-factory level are registered. 62 out of them held already their congresses. The elected statutory authorities of the all-country trade union organizations advanced postulates to convey to them the property of former trade unions which is now administered by the committee for administration of the trade union property.

The property of former central trade union authorities will be passed to the trade unions after conclusion of the process of creation of the all-country trade organizations.

The Government Presidium took decision on continuation of the [words indistinct] power plant project "Month" near Bystrzyca Klodzka (south western Poland). The construction of this plant began in 1979 and then it was restricted due to financial difficulties. It is expected that the plant will be put into operation in 1994.

ARTICLE ON ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM CITED

LD192114 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 19 March -- In an article on the anti-inflation programme published in the PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY weekly, an economics editor Stanislaw Albinowski writes:

"The inflation rate in Poland this year is envisaged at 15-16 per cent. But this is qualified by two conditions: If the rise in wages does not exceed 17 per cent and if the supplies of (?marketables grow) by 7 per cent. "Let us assume that these conditions will be fulfilled. It appears then that we are not even planning to (?attempt) a single-digit inflation before 1985.

"But it is not only this circumstance that puts the feasibility of the anti-inflation programme under a question mark. The problem requires a thorough and rigid analysis, primarily because of a destructive influece exerted by inflation on the economy and society. "The anti-inflation programme (?provides) for simultaneous efforts in three directions which are mutually exclusive, or do not cohere [words indistinct] the least: they are as follows: price rise curbing, restoring market equilibrium and protecting society's standard of living," Albinowski says.

"It is the situation that forces us to strive [words indistinct] goals. Is there no way out of this inflation's Bermuda Triangle of ours, so entirely different from all others? One thing is obvious: The way will be neither quick nor easy. But how are we to embark upon the right one?", the author wonders.

"Two things come within the province of enterprises themselves, and they consist first of all in proper management and pay dynamic. An improvement in productivity is the main objective of the economic reform and is also our greatest chance to oppose inflation."

"The immense wastefulness in material and fuel consumption is the first reason behind low productivity and one of the main sources of inflation."

"It is necessary that the central economic management create conditions which would prompt enterprises to increase their productivity and which would pursue a complex policy, directly promoting anti-inflation moves."

"Some steps have been already made in this direction, within the so-called modification to the reform."

URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE FOR POLISH JOURNALISTS

AU191411 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Mar 84 pp 1, 5

[Krzysztof Potrzebnicki report]

[Excerpts] On 14 March in Warsaw, a meeting took place between Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and Polish journalists. First, J. Urban made the following statement:

On 16 February, the State Council decreed that elections to people's councils at the primary and voivodship levels would take place on 17 June 1984.

The elections and the preparatory campaign which precede them are an important event in the life of the country. They will allow people's authority to permeate state administrative bodies; they will result in people's councils composed of representatives of the workers class, peasants, and working intelligentsia; and future action programs for these councils will be established.

The journalists asked the government press spokesman over a dozen questions. Here in a nutshell are answers to several of them:

Question: Are rumors about large price increases in such industrial market commodities as cars, washing machines, and refigerators justified?

Urban: The plan foresees a 15 percent price increase. The rumors about a considerable price increase in industrial goods stem from the recent retail price increases.

From an analysis of the data contained in the annual plan, it is clear that if wage rises are not accompanied by an increase in production, then other ways of achieving equilibrium must be sought. Right now it is difficult to give any details about which goods will cost more. This will be known after the calculations to be made in enterprises are completed. We foresee that a 5 to 20 percent price rise may apply to industrial market commodities.

Question: Is the law dealing with work dodgers a piece of inert legislation?

Urban: The government is not treating it that way. The law, which is often identified with very harsh disciplinary measures, has been in force for 1 year. The law has been applied to 53,000 men, of whom 44,300 were referred for jobs. Of these, 31,600 have actually commenced work. The main goal of the law, forcing people who avoid work to take up employment, has been achieved to a major extent. Some 1,600 people have been in constant opposition to the law, if one can describe it that way. Some of them have therefore been given various punishments by misdemeanor courts. Forty-seven voivodship people's councils have availed themselves of the possibility, provided by the law, of introducing on their own respective territory the duty to work so that dangers to the functioning of the communal services may be removed.

Question: How correct is the conviction that persons working abroad, for example in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, have huge earnings?

Urban: There are 94,000 Polish citizens employed abroad. This figure will diminish because of reduced investments in the socialist countries and because of the situation with the Polish labor market.

There are 22,500 Poles working in Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Their average wages are Kcs2,800 in the CSSR and M800 in the GDR. They have the full possibility of transferring their wages to Poland and they enjoy customs privileges. There is, of course, the question of their taking advantage of the differences in the prices of goods in Poland and the prices abroad, and the fact that they bring back articles which can be easily traded. But I believe most of them do this to the extent permitted by the more liberal customs regulations applicable to them.

RELIGIOUS ISSUES IN URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU191405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 84 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 13 March in Warsaw, there was a press conference for foreign correspondents held by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and Stanislaw Ciocek, minister of labor, wages, and social services. J. Urban presented S. Ciosek as a government member responsible for the entire range of social policy, employment, and wages, and also responsible for contacts with the reemerging trade union movement. Minister Ciosek is also secretary of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee. These facts determined the nature of the questions put to Minister Ciosek by the journalists.

In the second half of the meeting, J. Urban answered correspondents' questions. A correspondent from the West German DPA agency asked him to comment on the incident in the agricultural school in Mietno, near Garwolin.

J. Urban said that the school order and timetable had been disrupted in Mietno. The incident was a local one.

State schools in the PPR are and will remain secular institutions, J. Urban stressed. This is controlled by law. It emerges from their secular nature that religious emblems may not be displayed in them. This was and is the government's stance: it will not change. Every citizen has the possibility of freely practicing his religion in places designated for ths purpose -- in sacred buildings, private homes, and also in public places -- but this must be according to principles determined by law and order regulations as well as by custom.

State institutions cannot be places of worship. Attempts to use them as such do occur, and they are signs of some people's expanding clericalism, J. Urban stressed. Activities like this do not lie in the interests of the Church itself, which has wide powers and possibilities of fulfilling its religious mission. The Church approves of the division between church and state. This principle requires a respect for the nature and identity both of the state and the church, J. Urban continued.

The state does not intend to secularize religious institutions. So the Church also does not intend to clericalize state institutions and their premises. Any activity like this is against the law and against the general principles concerning the division between state and church, which are recognized by the Church. They are quite simply a way of using religion for purposes having nothing to do with worship.

I am convinced that the Church authorities are not interested in the displayed aims to clericalize state structures. This stems from the fundamental structure of relations with the state which the Church has approved. The division between the church and the state is the basis for an efficient functioning of the Church in the PPR. Aims to exceed the limits of this division strike at the church's position in Poland. Some zealots among believers, including among the clergy, do not understand the truth of this.

The joint Government-Church Commission will examine the question of legal principles behind the Church's functioning, J. Urban said. The secular nature of state institutions will emerge from these principles. I hope this will dispel some people's unjustified doubts as to our stance on clerical issues. The government's stance is known and unchanging: The state and its institutions, including educational ones, are secular in nature.

Perhaps the preparations for working out a legal status for the Church will lead to the drafting and announcing a joint state-Catholic Church declaration, J. Urban said. This declaration will not rule out further work on more detailed regulations.

According to the adopted schedule, the joint commission was supposed to meet in the last few days, but the state side had to postpone it because some state representatives were involved in preparations for the National Conference of PZPR Delegates.

A British journalist asked whether in the current situation one ought to speed up the work on establishing a legal status for the Catholic Church in Poland and when one could expect the above-mentioned joint declaration.

First of all, J. Urban said, I do not think there is any situation requiring a speeding up of the above work. Second, I cannot give any specific dates and deadlines at present. The speed of the work depends on both parties.

How many local conflicts like the one in Mietno have there been so far? Do the authorities blame the students or do they blame the priests for inciting the young people to such activity, asked a correspondent from the British radio and TV network BBC.

I cannot give any exact figure for similar conflicts, J. Urban said. They are something exceptional, which does not mean this is the first event of its kind against such a background. Of course I am not blaming the students because it was very clear in Mietno that the disturbances at the school order were organized and that the atmosphere was stirred up. We are laying the blame on zealots aiming at performing militant clericalism. Persons like this appear both among the clergy and among "civil" believers.

Mr Minister, I get a little confused when I hear about an unchanging state policy. Opposing the hanging of crosses does mean a change in this policy for me, said THE LOS ANGELES TIMES journalist.

This is wrong, J. Urban replied. We do not want a "war over crosses"; there are more important problems in the life of the state. We have been concerned and we will continue to be concerned for the secular nature of schools. Unlike in religious institutions, there is no room for crosses in state schools, just as there is no room in churches for emblems representing values other than religious ones.

I do not want to be interpreted as having said that educational authorities wish to act in a radical and violent way. If someone violates the secular nature of schools today, restoring the balance is the business of teachers and the local authorities. They should do this firmly but tactfully, avoiding conflicts, explaining the reasons in favor of the secular nature of schools, and also explaining that their activity is not against religion nor against the feelings of believers. Incidents should not be generalized nor dramatized. Much depends on an intelligent attitude by the local clergy toward the division between the Church and the state. Only in a small number of places are fanatics stirring young people up to conduct senseless demonstrations.

Replying to another question, J. Urban said that educational activities in the agricultural school in Mietno will only be suspended until the necessary order for continuing education returns.

MARGUERITTE VIEWS JARUZELSKI-PZPR RELATIONS

PM191554 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Mar 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: General Jaruzelski's Unenviable Task"]

[Text] Warsaw -- General Jaruzelski, who is presenting the Politburo report to almost 1,900 delegates at the party's national conference this morning, is now in a paradoxical situation: after the upheaval of 1981-1983, the party has regained its spirits and set its organization in motion again but its members are still often divided or even frustrated. Similarly the leaders' scope to maneuver remains extremely small, even though the impartial observer is bound to note that they are winning their bet and are now approaching the last lap, still strewed with obstacles, toward political, economic, and social stabilization.

Why does Gen Jaruzelski have so little room to maneuver? First, because of the economic crisis which is having its full effect and is fading very slowly. It is impossible to win over the population by filling the stores overnight. Moreover, opinion is still broadly hostile to the government and is showing itself to be indifferent and lethargic. This is particularly true of the intellectuals.

The party, for its part, is still divided at the top: The advocates of the "hardline" faction do not understand why martial law was decreed in order to subsequently talk about structural reforms and not to restore control by coercion. The local apparatus which has smelled danger, often sabotages the reforms or does not implement the leadership's directives.

There is also widespread frustration in this apparatus. It does not feel it is understood by the population or, in many cases, supported by the upper echelons of its leadership. Moreover the Soviets' pressures and control are more obvious than ever.

Finally, even if the West is beginning to understand the Polish situation, it is at present maintaining economic sanctions that play into the hands of the party "hardliners" and place Gen Jaruzelski a little more at the Kremlin's mercy. Thus the Polish head of state's task is rather unenviable. How can he fail to rely on the party when no other force (aside from the Army) is prepared to support him? How can he rely on a party whose apparatus is still often obtuse and incompetent? How can every effort be made to prevent a new explosion (the "policy of combat") while introducing reforms ("the policy of accord")? It is easy to understand why the general should say that the government has "the most critical period behind it and the most difficult period ahead." He is overcoming this by practicing what can be called the policy of communicating vessels: He is increasing the importance of the party apparatus and relying increasingly on it while he introduces into it trusted men (especially members of the military), and launches with increasing boldness into reforms as the need to use coercion fades.

Some Success

In the short term he will have to lend himself to tactical maneuvers and there is scarcely any doubt that the apparent hardening of line recorded before the national conference (the crucifix affair, the arrest of lawyers, cultural policy) is primarily aimed at silencing the party "hardliners" who will certainly launch a new and vain attack at this party forum.

In fact the general can put forward a number of results to his credit:

1 -- He has avoided bloodshed, ended anarchy, and restored order in the state.

2 -- Despite the difficulties, he has stopped the economic hemorrhage and, for the first time in 4 years, the national income increased by 5 percent in 1983.

3 -- He has put the party back on the rails, even though with 2.2 million members (9 percent of the adult population) -- less than in any other socialist country -- it has lost 1 million members since 1980 and fewer than 40 percent of its members are workers (12.6 percent of workers, 3.7 percent of peasants, and 31.1 percent of intellectuals belong to the party). Its average age is constantly increasing but its internal "democracy" is greater than in the past.

4 -- He has started to implement a vast program of reforms aimed at making Polish socialism more efficient and more democratic, and the economic reform is laboriously making headway.

Of course it will take years for the practical effects of this to be felt. However, Gen Jaruzelski's government is on the last lap toward stabilization. If 1984 passes without an explosion of discontent due to difficult living conditions, Poland will, with the help of new credit from the Western banks and the beginnings of internal peace, be heading for 5 or 6 years of slow reforms which will certainly not be very "inspiring" but will be vital. Unfortunately there are no other reasonable courses open.

BRIEFS

FEBRUARY ECONOMIC STATISTICS -- In February this year industrial production in Poland was 6 percent higher than during the same period last year. There was, however, a relative drop in production of paper, automobiles, raw steel, and certain artificial fertilizers. In farm deliveries, with the exception of meat, the situation this February compared very well with that of 1983, and there was a substantial increase on the dairy products front. The performance of the construction industry was more than 10 percent better than in February 1983. Foreign trade exports to the socialist countries were up by over 4.5 percent, with imports rising by more than 6 percent. Export to market economy countries rose by 24 percent, with imports actually dropping marginally. Thus a convertible currency balance of payments surplus in the region of $200 million was registered. The inflationary gap narrowed somewhat, but over-the-counter sales were almost 24 percent up on February 1983. The shortage of many basic consumer durables continues. Labor productivity increased but is still lower than it was in 1979. [Summary] [Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 19 Mar 84 LI

REPORTAGE ON DRAGOSAVAC'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

Departs for Algeria, Tunisia

LD191953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today left for the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia at the invitation of the National Liberation Front and the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party.

Dusan Dragosavac was seen off at Belgrade airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Abderrahmane Bensid, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria to the SFRY.

Statement to Algerian Media

LD192142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Algiers, March 19 (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac arrived here this evening, Monday, on a five-day visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN). The visit is part of the regular contacts between the LCY and the FLN and efforts to consolidate relations between the two parties.

Relations between the LCY and the FLN are of long standing and traditionally good, as are also relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria, Dragosavac stressed on arriving in a statement to the Algerian mass media. In the present difficult and crisis-laden situation in the world, both political and economic, we shall, as friends, comrades and revolutionaries, discuss the promotion of relations between the two parties and their cooperation at the international level, he added.

Speaking about preparations for the forthcoming conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, Dragosavac said that intensive preparations for the conference were underway. In view of the difficult situation in the world and the Mediterranean, we are endeavouring to prepare the conference as best we can, he added.

Official talks between the LCY and FLN delegations begin tomorrow.

Dragosavac Interview With APS

LD192222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (APS) -- On the eve of his official visit to Algeria, Mr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the CC Presidency of Yugoslavia Communist League (LCY) hailed in an exclusive interview to the National Press agency (APS) the good relations which have always united the two countries at the international plane. M. Dragosavac evoked Western Sahara conflict, the situation in the Middle East and the Iraq-Iranian war.

"Western Sahara decolonization imposes to Algeria and Yugoslavia to contribute to the total liquidation of all the effects of colonialism whenever they are," Mr Dragosavac notably declared.

He estimated that the effects continue to threaten peace in the Maghreb region, notably, before Morocco's refusal to respect UN and OAU resolutions. There is the danger of destabilization in the Maghreb and in the Mediterranean region". [quotation marks as received]

He estimated regarding the situation in the Middle East scene, Mr Dragosavac pointed out that it is absolutely imperative that the unity of PLO and the Arab world be consolidated to break down Zionist aggressions. [sentence as received]

"The problem," he indicated, "in this regard, is that there are always problems at this level and that the FLN and the LCY have to strive new efforts [as received] to contribute to the consolidation of this unity in the world peace's interests."

Dealing with the Iraq-Iranian war, Mr Dragosavac estimated that this tragedy "is heavily hanging over the nonaligned countries, and may provoke a deflagration beyond the region". In this regard, the Yugoslav leader thinks that all the ways leading to a negotiated solution of the conflict must be supported, stressing on another turn that Yugoslavia has always defended its position at every bilateral contact.

In this context, Mr Dragosavac after having recalled that cooperation between the two countries date of the national liberation struggle of Algeria, [as received] also pointed out that the new events which took place on the international scene impose to the FLN and the LCY to proceed to frank discussions on all the problems which shake the world and more particularly the Mediterranean basin.

PZPR CONFERENCE AFFIRMS NINTH CONGRESS LINE

LD191832 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] The 3-day national conference of the PZPR certainly did not mark any turn about. It rounded off the preceding period, which was characterized by party consolidation. It affirmed the continuity of the political line of renewal adopted at the ninth congress. Here is Zrnka Novak:

This broad gathering of delegates, who retained authority by special decision of the ninth congress, was chronologically midway between the congresses and was in fact a psychological manifestation primarily aimed at presenting the PZPR to the public at home and abroad as the consolidated and basic motivating force in the process of social changes. Some of the documents adopted are further evidence of this intention. In particular, the program declaration: What are we fighting for, where are we going, and especially the resolution guaranteeing the continuity in accomplishing the decisions of the ninth congress, the appeal for peace to the peoples of the world, and the message to workers' and communist parties.

Finally, Wojciech Jaruzelski's opening remarks that the Polish party had at the ninth congress made a correct assessment of the course of events at the time in carrying out a strategic correction to the party line, were also an attempt to differently interpret the immediate past and, above all, the role of the party. Since the party lost nearly a million members in that period, while a surprisingly insignificant 6.5 percent of congress delegates lost their authorization, it is up to historians to verify the true state of affairs regarding the role of the Polish party in the past social and political crisis.

The national conference also marked the complete victory of the so-called party center line, advocated under conditions of acute social conflict by General Jaruzelski's team.

This is the course of a moderate but persistent process of social changes and of gradual yet long-term democratization and economic reform. The conference debate certainly clearly demonstrated that collisions are possible between pragmatic and long-term solutions, especially in the economic policy sphere. It is difficult to achieve short-term economic recovery without quite profound structural changes and without freeing commodity and monetary and market mechanisms. Yet these are, again, limited globally by the present state of affairs in the economic community of the socialist countries.

It is also difficult to develop the spirit of democratic tolerance and national reconciliation, in spite of the fact that new laws have been drawn up, as long as emphasis is placed on the leading role of the PZPR, under the pressure of the general socialist principles still in force.

In his closing speech, Jaruzelski did indeed expound a type of formula when he said: The millions of nonparty people should go with us, not behind us. This is similar to the formula of national consensus successfully applied by Janos Kadar in 25 years of social development following the dramatic Hungarian events. The Hungarian course, however, began to yield results only after a good 15 or so years of considerable tribulations.

In Poland, everything is still quite fresh, so the need for immediate protection of the state is mixed up with the long-term visions of socialist democracy. This is evidenced by the conceptual misunderstanding over self-management, or the certain fear on the eve of the elections to people's committees.

On the whole, the particular value of the party gathering which has just been held is its moral dimension: It was an attempt to see things in the country as they are and as they could be without (?a screen) of socialist rhetoric, to see the people who are party members without any false pathos, and to realistically build joint action for broad national confidence.

SPILJAK VIEWS TIES WITH AUSTRIA AT GRAZ LUNCHEON

AU191657 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 84 pp 1, 7

[V. Matovic report]

[Excerpts] Graz, 15 March -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today in Graz on a visit to the Federal Province of Steiermark.

Dr Josef Krainer, provincial governor of Steiermark, gave a festive luncheon at Graz Castle for the guests from Yugoslavia.

Expressing his thanks for the welcome in the "Green Province," as Steiermark is called in Austria, President Mika Spiljak said, among other things:

"It is probably that many of you remember the visit of our President Tito in Austria in 1967, which was a long time ago, and his stay in Steiermark. On that occasion, Mr Governor, his host was your father, a friend whose role in the development of the relations of our two countries is remembered by us with respect.

"There is plenty of reason to say that the common borders link rather than divide the people from many Yugoslav regions and you have in Steiermark. The cooperation of the Federal Province of Steiermark with our socialist republics -- Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, as well as Serbia -- considerably contributes to the overall Yugoslav-Austrian relations. The open borders and the varied cooperation that is developing through the communications of our people serve as an example to others of how trust is being built among peoples of neighboring countries.

This is another reason why we are always ready for cooperation with the Republic of Austria, through your province and other provinces that border us. This cooperation should be expanded with new contents that will increase our mutual benefit.

"Of course, the people from both sides of the border are most called upon to broach proper initiatives and indicate the fields in which such aims can be best realized. In a word, it is our desire that the years to come will be marked with an even more comprehensive cooperation of the regions of the Austrian federal provinces and the Yugoslav socialist republics and provinces. This is an important pledge of the closeness and friendship of our peoples and the good neighborliness which we have jointly built."

President Spiljak and members of the Yugoslav delegation this afternoon visited the Wagner-Biro AG Engineering Plant in Graz. The president of the SFRY Presidency left Graz at 1700 hours today for home.

MOJSOV GREETS ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD192255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Italian consultations were held in Belgrade today, Monday, between Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Mirko Ostojic and Under-Secretary in the Italian Foreign Ministry Mario Fioret. Fioret was also received by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and Yugoslav Government member Joze Smole.

As stressed, the consultations were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which characterizes good-neighbourly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. Today's talks are a continuation of the fruitful Yugoslav-Italian dialogue held in the spirit of the Osimo accords.

Mirko Ostojic and Mario Fioret and their associates discussed a number of concrete questions of bilateral relations, questions whose solving is to contribute to the further promotion and expansion of the already very diverse and rich cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. The two sides also exchanged views on some international issues of mutual interest and information about the two countries' international activity.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO INDONESIA, MALAYSIA

LD200309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the SFRY Assembly, headed by Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, left late this evening for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of that country's parliament. Mito Micajkov, Borisav Jovic, and Dusan Pekic, delegates in the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly, are in the delegation. This same delegation will pay an official visit to the Malaysian Federation from 26-31 March at the invitation of the Malaysian House of Representatives.

At Surcin Airport, the delegation was seen off by Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Momcilo Vucekovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Grubor, director of office [for South and Southeast Asia] in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Milan Jonovski, secretary general of the SFRY Assembly. A. Adenan, ambassador of Indonesia, and Zaibedah bin Haji Ahmad, ambassador of Malaysia, were also at the airport.

LCY PRESIDIUM CONDOLENCES ON DPRK'S KIM IL DEATH

AU191741 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a telegram to the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee expressing deep condolences on the occasion of the death of prominent revolutionary Kim Il, member of the Central Committee Politburo Presidium of the WPK and vice president of the DPRK.

ECONOMIC PRO MEMORIA SIGNED WITH DPRK 19 MARCH

LD192259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed here today, Monday a pro memoria on talks between the two countries economic relations, which sets the fields of cooperation between the two countries.

The document was signed by Yugoslav Government member and President of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Rad Pavlovic and Minister to the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kil Dal-hen.

The economic delegation of the Korean Government had in the course of its seven-day stay in Yugoslavia talks with representatives of the political and economic life of several Yugoslav constituent republics. The Korean delegation left from Yugoslavia today.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS MACEDONIA

AU191803 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Yesterday a state and party delegation of the Chinese Province of Jiangxi headed by Zhao Zengyi, chairman of the provincial government and secretary of the provincial CPC committee, arrived on a visit of several days to the SR of Macedonia at the invitation of Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the SR of Macedonia.

Yesterday morning, Krste Markovski, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Macednia, received the delegation and held talks with it. During the talks the guests were informed on the basic characteristics of our socioeconomic and political development, the activities of the LC of Macedonia in implementing the conclusions of the 12th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the LC of Macedonia, the tasks emanating from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and our concrete participation in fulfilling these tasks.

Secretary Zhao Zengyi spoke on the activity of the provincial CPC organization in implementing the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and on the efforts in the construction and modernization of the province and the country as a whole. He pointed out the joint efforts of the CPC and the LCY in the struggle for cooperation between states and parties on the basis of equality and for world peace, and paid tribute to the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito in building self-managing socialism and its assertion in the world, including the interest in it in the PRC.

It was concluded in the talks that the establishment of direct cooperation between the SR of Macedonia and Jiangxi Province is mutually beneficial regarding both the exchange of various positive experiences in several fields and a contribution to expanding and enriching the overall relations between the two countries.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Ohis work organization and then held talks with Trajko Apostolovski and Djordji Uzunovski at the Skopje City Assembly.

During its visit to the SR of Macedonia, the delegation will be received by and will hold talks with other high republican state and party leaders. It is expected that a protocol on cooperation between the SR of Macedonia and the Chinese Province of Jiangxi will be signed during the visit. The delegation will also visit some work organizations in severa republic cities as well as some cultural and historical monuments.

Jiangxi Province is located in the southern part of China, along the middle course of the Chang Jiang. This province of friendly China has a surface area of 166,600 square km and a population of 33 million people of whom 84.3 percent are rural and the remainder urban.

In China's revolutionary past, Jiangxi has played an important role and has been the center of many political actions.

BANNER CALLS FOR 'MORE FREEDOM OF THOUGHT'

AU151712 [Editorial Report] Novi Sad Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 11 March carries a 50-second video report from Ljubljana on a mass meeting held that day under the slogan "Peace, good-neighborliness, disarmament," jointly organized by the Trade Unions of Slovenia, Austrian Carinthia, and Italian Friuli-Venezia Guilia. Some 2,500 people from the three areas are reported to have gathered and adopted a resolution on mutual trust and cooperation, which was sent to the secretariat of the Stockholm conference.

The video report shows people with posters and banners in Italian and Slovene arriving at the Ljubljana Fairground Hall for the meeting. A bespectacled girl and a youth are shown holding up a large sheet with a picture of a flower growing in a helmet and a plant sprouting from a bomb, and with the inscription in Slovene, Italian, and German: "Austria: Stop Arms Exports. Yugoslavia: More Freedom of Thought and Persuasion. Italy: Remove Nuclear Weapons." The Italian and the German versions of the slogan referring to Yugoslavia call for "more freedom of thought and religion."

WORLD VETERANS TO HOLD MEETING IN BELGRADE

AU191052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 15 (TANJUG) -- The World Veterans Conference will be held next October in Belgrade, it was decided today, Thursday, in Moscow at the close of a two-day meeting of the coordinating committee of four international veterans organizations -- the World Veterans Federation, the International Federation of Resistance Fighters, the European Veterans Confederation, and the International Confederation of Former Prisoners of War.

The World Veterans Conference to be held in Belgrade between October 18 and 20 will particularly focus on the implementation of principles set out in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation documents.

The coordinating committee also discussed at its session in Moscow questions regarding security, disarmament, and cooperation in Europe from the aspect of halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war.

FURTHER ON STABILIZATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD200334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- According to the statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council Commission for the Implementation of the Long-Term Programme of Economic Stabilization discussed at its session today (chaired by Milka Planinc) proposals for measures and activities which should facilitate financial consolidation of economy, banks, and other users of social resources.

It was stressed at the session that to solve the problems of financial consolidation of the economy, it is vital for all those involved in economic activity to take measures and actions necessary for fulfilling their obligations. In this connection, they should also prepare their financial consolidation programs which would include both their commercial partners and commercial banks. Special emphasis was placed on this since the public is unrealistically expecting that it is possible for this problem to be solved outside the activity of associated labor.

It was said at the session that the measures being prepared in the organs of the Federation are only aimed at facilitating the efforts made by associated labor and banks in the process of financial consolidation. It was stated that the economy and our society have no financial capability to solve problems of all those organizations that are faced with financial difficulties or that operate at a loss. Therefore it is necessary to aim more resolutely at liquidating those industries which have no future and to redirect industries into those spheres where increased income could be secured.

According to the commission's judgement, it is possible to find long-term solutions to the problems of financial consolidation primarily through elimination of the existing irregularities in the distribution of the society's product. It is for this reason that some of the proposed measures should lead to reduction in the economy's obligations and to further alignment of general consumption [public expenditure] and joint consumption [welfare services] with the material possibilities of the economy and our society. As far as crediting of investments is concerned, the proposed solutions should impose stricter conditions under which investment credits would be granted. First consideration would be given to priority fields such as production intended for export, especially to the convertible area (which yields higher net foreign exchange results); then energy production; and production of raw materials and food.

According to the commission, the changes in the economic system should eliminate opportunities for creating fictitious income, and on that basis obligations which cannot be met. Instead, conditions should be created for solving the problems of long-term working assets of the economy. One of the conclusions adopted by the commission at the session today is that financial discipline in the economy should be imposed more through the effects of economic laws, economic sanctions, and compulsions and less through administrative measures and normative acts.

Investment Credit Guidelines

LD192237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 19 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav Government commission today, Monday, assessed that terms for obtaining investment credits should be made more stringent in order to ensure the economy's lasting financial consolidation.

In granting credits, priority should in future be given to production earmarked for export, particularly to the hard currency area, as well as power supply, raw materials and food, noted the government commission for the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme at its session here.

The commission, chaired by Premier Milka Planinc, also underlined that financial discipline in the economy should in greater measure be enforced by economics laws, not administrative measures and regulation.

MAMULA SEEKS HIGHER MILITARY SCHOOLS REFORM

LD172234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 17 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates visited the Marshal Tito Higher Military School Center of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade. During his 2-day visit to the schools within its framework, he talked to the leaders, teachers, students, and cadets of this advanced educational establishment of the Yugoslav People's Army on the present status and topical questions of further improving military education.

It was stated that the federal secretary assessed that the educational system in the Yugoslav People's Army has thus far successfully performed its two-fold function of educating the cadres for all levels of leadership and command in the Armed Forces and of carrying out research in the field of military art and science as a whole.

Emphasizing that within the framework of general modernization of the Armed Forces, which is a permanent process, constant improvement and modernization of the system of military schooling is particularly important for increasing the qualities of the human factor, Admiral Mamula said that "each country, in its doctrine, values and implements differently the individual factors of war and armed struggle in keeping with the general level of its economic, scientific, and technological development and its overall material potential. While not neglecting the importance of each individual factor, we especially emphasize and value the human factor. While the original military art, theory, and practice, top-grade equipment and training of the Armed Forces and the high moral and political consiciousness of their members and the nation as a whole represent the essential qualitative characteristics and values of the human factor, the scientific research and educational process, especially as regards the officers cadre, are assuming exceptional importance. This particularly motivated us in undertaking more radical measures to further improve and more closely link these two complimentary activities, scientific research and military education, as a function of the strategy to prepare the Armed Forces and society for defense."

In this context, the federal secretary pointed out some shortcomings and instances of lagging. This particularly applies to the tradionalist approach to the preparation of the curriculum and methods of teaching in some places, which is reflected in an inadequate relationship between the theoretical and applied parts of education. The consequence of this is a more pronounced orientation towards narrow professional specialization of some types of cadres. However, all-people's defense and the general scientific and technological development require now and in the future a well-educated officer cadre, or, as Admiral Mamula said, broadly educated specialists. This means thorough social and general military education coupled with the necessary specialized knowledge.

In keeping with these requirements and after all-round discussions, the process of reforming the higher military education began 2 years ago.

Final talks were held in the Marshal Tito Center for Higher Military Schools of the Yugoslav People's Army, and they signaled the beginning of the transformation of this center based on a thorough reform of higher military education. What makes this transformation special is a firm organizational and functional linking of the higher military school institutions and the scientific research institutions that will ensure mutual permeation of teaching and scientific research activity and thus of theory and practice of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The federal secretary for national defense was accmompanied on his visit to the Marshal Tito Center of Higher Military Schools of the Yugoslav People's Army by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and other high military leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army.

NON-ALBANIANS PRESSURED TO LEAVE KOSOVO

LD191358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Two topics recur in every conversation being held at present in Kosovo, in the provincial leadership, municipality or local community -- the exodus and unemployment. An "equal sign" is not infrequently placed between these two problems, meaning to say that unemployment is the main reason for people leaving the province. The thesis might hold up, for unemployment is indeed considerable, were it not for one irrefutable fact: It is Serbs and Montenegrins who are leaving Kosovo, even though a higher percentage of them have jobs, in relations to the total population. When one reads the requests to leave, everything appears to be clear, for there is no mention of any pressure. These statements, indeed, although they should not be taken as the prime ones, are confirmed by the words of Selman Uka, president of Pec Municipality.

"This is the way that meetings to review the problem of the exodus are held in some local communities: Serbs and Montenegrins are called in, and they are asked whether anyone is exerting pressure on them. They keep quiet, and then the person in the chair asks: 'Who agrees that there is no pressure being exerted here?' Of course, all are in favor of the motion. Later, when people emigrate, they write out their request to leave in the same vein," Uka says.

In some of the largest Kosovo municipalities, too, unemployment is officially designated as the main grounds for leaving the province. This is backed up by statistics from which it can be seen that of those who have left, the most numerous are young people without jobs. Then they assert that no pressure has been exerted upon them. They are refuted, however, by statistics from the municipal public prosecutor's office, which last year registered 520 written out slogans and 20-odd disseminated leaflets. There were also cases of physical attacks against Serbs and Montenegrins and usurpation of property, but, so they say, there was no pressure exerted to emigrate!

No one, probably openly told Serbs and Montenegrins in this municipality to emigrate, but this was evidently not necessary. Slogans, leaflets, and physical attacks, especially if the culprits remain unknown, have the same effect as open threats.

Thus, it is not only the statements of those who submit requests to leave that are unreliable, but one may also make erroneous conclusions about the causes of the exodus on the basis of evaluations by responsible officials in municipalities and local communities. These officials belong to another line of thought regarding the Kosovo situation, Azem Vlasi says. Due to ignorance or inability, they fail to comprehend the causes and consequences of the disrupted international relations.

I do not exclude the possibility, either, that it is also a case of a conscious attempt to underestimate the extent and dimensions of hostile activity. Vlasi is of the opinion that such ideas have an unfavorable effect upon the mass nature of the struggle against the irredentists.

One of those who asserts that the exodus is continuing due to the existence of a specific kind of psychological pressure is Rasem Ajdini, president of the Lipjan municipal committee of SAWP. Desecration of a graveyard by Albanian nationalists in a village in the Lipljan Municipality, for instance, was enough to create a psychosis of insecurity and a desire to leave. Nor did it help much that a Serb was recompensed by his Albanian neighbors for damage caused to his fields. He had confidence in them even before that, but he fled from the enemy, not from his neighbours, Ajdini says.

Ljubo Veinovic, member of the presidium of the Pec veterans' organization, sees the exodus problem in quite a different way. In his opinion, it has not yet been precisely established why the non-Albanian peoples are leaving Kosovo. Only when this has been done, Veinovic says, will it be possible to take more effective action. He also points out that there is no law in accordance with which a Serb or Montenegrin might return to his property, if if is proven that he left under pressure.

All the interlocutors agree that the fight to halt the exodus has not gained the required momentum yet. The small number of activists in local communities cannot, with the best will in the world, carry out the numerous tasks. Now there is the danger, people say in Kosovo, that these cadres may get discouraged, for in spite of their labor the exodus is continuing. There are also people who belittle their efforts, putting on them the responsibility for the whole campaign not going better. More favorable conditions for halting the exodus would certainly be greeted if the unemployment problem were alleviated. Nevertheless, it is more important to eradicate Albanian nationalism, which is the reason why Serbs and Montenegrins are leaving Kosovo. Such a major task cannot be accomplished swiftly, but the end must be in sight.

MAMULA ATTENDS MACEDONIA MEETING ON DEFENSE

LD192018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Skopje, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- Topical discussions concerning the organization of defense and protection and training in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia were held today in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for defense, with his associates and members of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, participated in the talks. They summed up the efforts made thus far, and the results achieved in defense preparations by all the subjects and organized structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. It was stressed in the statement by the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia that guidelines were also established for immediate activities on improving both the way in which defense and protection are organized, and the training of subjects and armed forces in the republic.

TEACHER, STUDENT CHARGED WITH ANTISTATE ACTIVITY

LD191844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 19 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor's office in Belgrade has brought charges against Zijah Semsiju, born in 1950, a teacher temporarily employed abroad; Samij Kurtesi, born 1960, student at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Pristina; Fetah Semsiju, born 1958, worker employed by the battery works at Trepca; Saban Semsiju, born 1947, lecturer in defense and protection at the educational center in Gnjilane; Hasan Semsiju, born 1924, a farmer from Prilepnica in the municipality of Gnjilane; and Zeka Taipa, born 1944, a ticket collector from Kosovotrans in Gnjilane, for the criminal act of counterrevolutionary threat to social order -- under Article 114 -- and association for the purpose of carrying out hostile activity -- under Article 136 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

According to the Republican Committee for Information, during the investigation it was established that the accused, Zijah Semsiju and Samij Kurtesi, had several times taken an active part in organizing nationalist-irredentist demonstrations by Albanian emigrants against the SFRY in the period from 1981 to 1983 following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. Having thus demonstrated their zeal through these actions, they took an oath and were admitted to the so-called Movement for the Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia, whose headquarters is abroad and whose ultimate goal is the secession of Kosovo and other SFRY provinces inorder to join them to Albania.

In pursuit of this goal the accused, Zijah Semsiju and Samij Kurtesi, made several secret visits to Yugoslavia to bring arms, ammunition, explosives, technical apparatus and propaganda material for distribution and concealment in Kosovo by the other accused. They were discovered and arrested in Belgrade while carrying such material.

BRIEFS

MARKOVIC MEETS JOURNALISTS -- Belgrade, 19 March (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium visited the editorial board of ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA. He spent 2 hours with the journalists answering their questions. The journalists were most interested in the socioeconomic development of our country and in the role of communists in tackling topical issues of our society. They also discussed relations in the federation and implementation of the LCY platform on Kosovo, as well as the political responsibility and role of the press in our system. After his visit to ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, Dragoslav Markovic met all chief and executive editors of all newspapers published by the Politika Newpaper and Publishing House. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 19 Mar 84 LD]